

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries

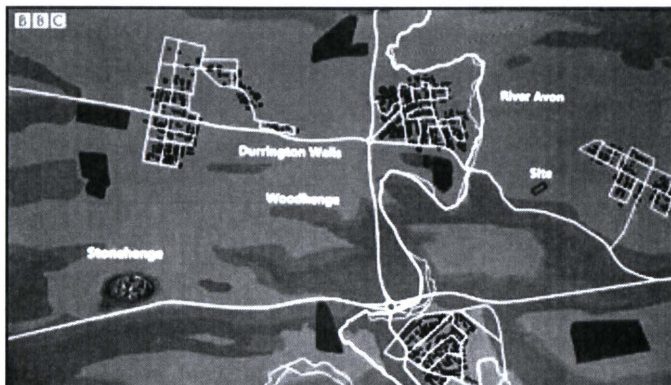


No. 117

April 2017

DOUBLE HENGE AT BULFORD

In the new archaeology TV series *Digging for Britain* presented by Professor Alice Roberts, the first episode was devoted to excavations in the west of Britain. One of



these featured a site at Bulford, about three miles from Stonehenge. Up to last year, it had been mainly the area to the west of the River Avon that had been investigated, with the east remaining largely a mystery. But in 2016 a team from Wessex Archae-

ology, led by Phil Harding of *Time Team* fame, excavated a site near Bulford to the east of the river, about three miles from Stonehenge. This was revealed to be a double henge monument, a Neolithic structure not seen in Britain before, with a series of pits surrounding the two circles. To find if it was contemporary with Stonehenge, the pits were excavated, and a beautiful hand axe was found, together with a number of chalk balls, which had been buried soon after they were made, as the tooling marks were still visible. During the course of a week, forty pits were excavated, all having similar finds, as if they were on a check list, although in one there was also a bone of an aurochs, a giant species of cow or bull, now

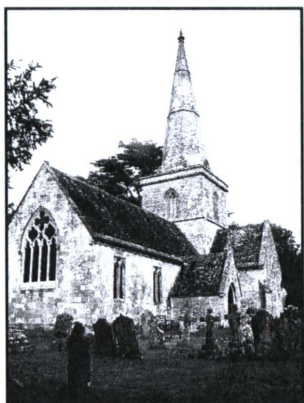


extinct. These things are not day to day rubbish, but suggested a ritual site with religious feasts.



Grooved ware

goes through three tumuli on the Bulford Ranges, the double henge, the Iron Age hillfort known as Vespasian's Camp, a tumulus at West Amesbury and the



Chilmark Church

during her trials she was swallowed by Satan in the form of a dragon and later disgorged unharmed.

There is also a ley linking the site with Stonehenge. This goes through tumuli on Beacon Hill, Bulford, the double henge (the south-western circle) and a tumulus adjacent to the Avenue before reaching Stonehenge itself. This seems to indicate that its course was marked near Stonehenge, as it then goes through another tumulus to the west and one near Longbarrow Crossroads. It closely follows the A303 through Winterbourne Stoke and skirts

To find if the objects in the ditches were of the same age a trench was dug across them, and a piece of late Neolithic grooved ware pot was found, indicating a similar age to Stonehenge. This site indicated that the east bank of the Avon was just as important as the west.

The axis of the two circles does not align with Stonehenge, but it does seem to align with the midsummer sunrise (or midwinter sunset in the other direction), amazingly overlooked by Phil Harding. There does seem to be a ley running along it. It

then skirts Stapleford Castle and also skirts Hanging Langford Camp before coming to the church of St. Margaret of Antioch at Chilmark. Otherwise known as Margaret the Virgin, according to legend she was a female dragon saint and is usually pictured with a dragon. She was a maiden Christian martyr in Antioch, Syria in the 3rd or 4th century, who was widely venerated in the Middle Ages. When she refused to marry the local Roman prefect, she was beheaded. Her proclamation as a patron saint of expectant mothers was based on the story that

Margaret of Antioch at Chilmark. Otherwise known as Margaret the Virgin, according to legend she was a female dragon saint and is usually pictured with a dragon. She was a maiden Christian martyr in Antioch, Syria in the 3rd or 4th century, who was widely venerated in the Middle Ages. When she refused to marry the local Roman prefect, she was beheaded. Her proclamation as a patron saint of expectant mothers was based on the story that



Chalk ball



Yarnbury Castle. Skirting the edges of camps and hillforts is regarded as legitimate contact as Watkins and others noted it so often.

FREESAMPLE

copy of the Newsletter of
**NETWORK OF
LEY HUNTERS**

Send A5 SAE (50p stamp)

to: Laurence Main,
9, Mawddwy Cottages,
Minllyn Dinas Mawddwy,
Machynlleth, SY20 9LW,
Wales.

The same programme described finds made at Tintagel in Cornwall by English Heritage and the Cornwall Archaeological Unit, led by Jacky Nowakowski. The castle dates to the medieval period but archaeological remains from about 600 AD, the period of Arthur, had been found on a previous dig. But digging in areas not dug before took them by surprise. On the east, a construction of three flat terraces was found, but no trace of buildings. But on the south side there was an extraordinary discovery of steps leading to a one-metre-thick rock wall with a level floor. It was stated that nothing like it has been found in Britain, although the walls found at Camlet Moat in north London (known as London's Camelot) were said to be over five and a half feet thick. (See *The Leys of Berkhamsted Castle and London's Camelot* on YouTube, and *London's Camelot and Secrets of the Grail*, by Christopher Street).

In a rubbish pit nearby a boar jaw was found, along with a piece of high status bowl and a rare piece of Merovingian glass from France thought to be part of a cone cup for wine, and an amphora handle from the Mediterranean. The building was found to be eleven metres long and four metres wide. Substantial walls would have held a substantial roof, and it was part of a large complex covering much of Tintagel. It seemed to be a place of immense wealth and power, which traded over vast distances.

STARS AND SONGLINES

This year the *Stargazing Live* TV programme came from Australia, and in the first of them Dr. Normanna, an elder of the Nungar people of Western Australia and an expert astronomer, discussed the "songlines" of the indigenous Australians, and their relationship with the stars. Dr. Normanna told us that when the first people came to Australia about 50,000 years ago, they explained their world using the big southern sky.

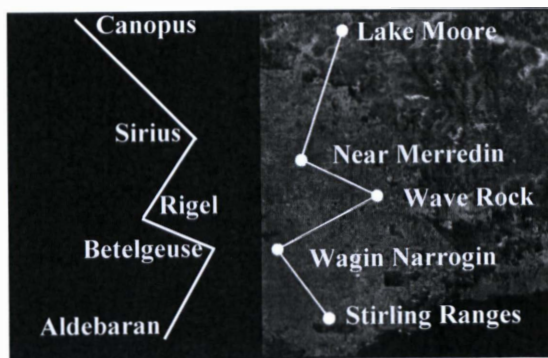


Dr. Normanna and Greg Quicke, outback astronomer, walking a songline

To them, the stars were a calendar, a clock and a secret code connected with the ancient trails or songlines which criss-cross the continent.

In their creation story there was nothing on earth - it was flat and featureless, and a great serpent moved across the land, creating trails, trading routes called songlines. The people are born on them, live their life on them and die and are buried on them. They locate waterholes, food and meeting places.

When teaching the children about the traditions, Dr. Normanna lies on his back looking up at the night sky, and points out the "W" formed by the five brightest stars in the sky, to each side of the constellation of Orion (which appears inverted compared with its appearance in Britain). These stars are Canopus, Sirius, Rigel, Betelgeuse and Aldebaran. In Western Australia these are represented on the earth by Stirling Ranges, Wagin Narrogin, Wave Rock, near Merredin and Lake Moore; the "W" shape is almost identical. Each star lines up with a prominent granite rock in the land,



Stirling Ranges



Wave Rock

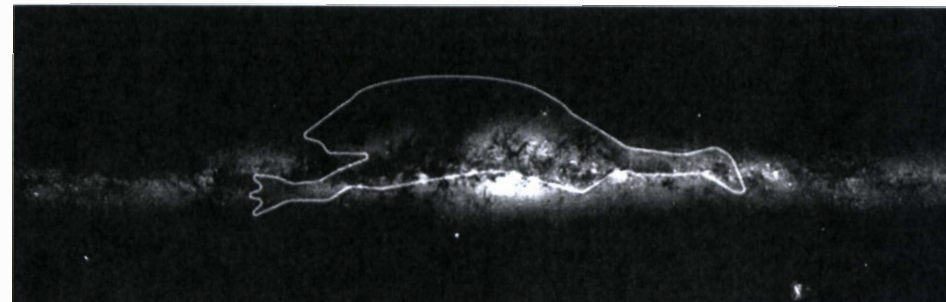
which marks a turning point along the songline.

When the tall ships came and the Europeans came ashore, the vegetation was very thick and they had to follow the trails where people had walked for thousands of years. They also shape how Australians get around today, as the modern roads are over the ancient trails - they follow the songlines.

Ghillar Michael Anderson, an Euhalayai elder, then told us what the Milky Way means to the indigenous people. It is Wurrum-Boorool, the great river in the sky, and where the



water spills out is the Coalsack Nebula or head of the emu, also the ghoollee-bhar tree, an old tree that died as a result of the water being drained when the universe



The Milky Way and the Emu. From Australia, we are looking towards the centre of the galaxy, as opposed to the outlying arm of it that we see from Britain.

was upside-down. When we want to go home when we've finished here on earth and



done our ceremonies, we go up through the hollow of that old tree, and then we see the light at the other end and we are home - that's Boolimar.

Garwaar-ghoo is the spirit Emu in the Milky Way. This is a sacred spirit as he relates to water, and the emus on the land should

The Southern Cross

never be interfered with as they are checking the waterholes. The Southern Cross near the emu's head (the Coalsack nebula) is an important place as it shows the way to Boolimar - five white cockatoos that Bimee the creator put there as a guide.

This seems to be paralleled in the northern hemisphere by the constellation of Cygnus, also known as the Northern Cross, as Gary Biltcliffe told us at the Stratford-upon-Avon moot last year. This is also a place where souls come from and go to, and the places associated with Shakespeare in Stratford amazingly fit the pattern of the constellation. The River Avon also seems to represent the Milky Way on this. (See *Ley Hunting in Warwickshire and Shakespeare Mysteries*, on YouTube, and *The Spine of Albion*, by Gary Biltcliffe and Caroline Hoare).

Stargazing Live also featured a piece about Wycliffe Well, a small town in the Australian desert in Northern Territory, which calls itself the "UFO Capital of Australia", as it claims many continuing sightings. This part of the programme is reported in our sister magazine *Amskaya*. But another video about it on YouTube mentioned that it

was also a convergence of ley lines, but I cannot find any details of them anywhere. However, the road into it seemed to be straight and the "well" name seems to suggest it was originally a waterhole of the indigenous people. This is slight evidence that the songlines follow leys. There is a site called The Devil's Marbles nearby which looks like a tor with spherical rocks



The Devil's Marbles



Wycliffe Well, with the straight road and the presumed waterhole

balanced on it. The tradition of the indigenous people is that they are the eggs of the Rainbow Serpent, which created the songlines.

The Ancient Art and Practice of Dowsing

This is a chapter in the book Crossways - Celtic Holy Places of West Somerset and North Devon, by John and Ann Gilman. It implies that dowsable earth energies have been known since Victorian times, and that this was found independently of the discovery of leys.

Dowsing is as old as man himself. That animals have the ability is obvious when their movements around their immediate vicinity are investigated. It is a naturally occurring, inbuilt facility that is developed through the needs of creatures to adapt to the environment. Currently a much under-used quality of the physical body, it has enabled us as a species to discover more about our environment than is immediately obvious at a cursory inspection. Put more simply, dowsing is an awareness of things not easily apparent in the first instance.

The dowser doesn't need to dig a dozen trial bore holes in a location before sinking a well or digging for a spring and is equally confident where to strike an adit into a plentiful supply of iron ore. It is highly likely that in common with the animal creation, all human beings are gifted with the latent ability to dowse. It has been discovered in all nationalities and at all times in human history. Despite its universality, it has only ever been taken up by a small number of folk, giving it a mystique and a slant that has often been misinterpreted and maligned.

Nevertheless, at various stages and periods of our island history, it has proved to be a useful tool and an aid to a more successful community life. Water is perhaps the most fundamental need for human life and the village dowser was the person who knew how to find the springs and underground water courses that gifted potable water. The Druids were responsible for deciding just where tribal and personal boundaries were to be maintained and were able to locate any boundary

stones that had been quietly moved. Later, minerals were located by dowsing and dowsers who specialised in the mining business were much in demand.

Running alongside these more practical aspects, there was another strand of the dowser's art that was pointing up just where the earth itself was indicating a place of benefit for making a permanent dwelling or a meeting place. This needed an understanding of the underlying resonances, vibrations or measurable energies that had a marked influence on the animal kingdom. (Those involved in long term animal husbandry will have noticed that horses and cattle like to give birth in particular spots and also that sheep, brought in from different sources, tend to knock walls down in the same place again and again.)

We don't claim to know exactly what these "indications" are. The Victorians decided they might be called "rays" and some folk today still give them the name of "earth energies" or "particle energy", but if the truth be told we just don't know what it is that we are experiencing. We have to leave it as a human awareness of an unidentified resonance or energy. Another name given to such manifestations is a "ley line" but this is only since the publication of a book by Alfred Watkins (*The Old Straight Track*) which has become very popular. To the purist, a "ley line" must remain a "sight" line as Watkins intended, bridging the landscape and linking prominent sites, but the many regional and local lines, ribbons or flows with their variations in width, complexity and influence are something quite different.

Celtic law and tradition preserved three great freedoms; the freedom of the seaways and the right to voyage, the freedom of the rivers which opened up the country to trade, and the freedom of the pathways that were the mainstay of national communication. With their constant skilled use of the curragh it must have quickly become obvious that there were undersea currents that had a marked influence on navigation. Parallel forces on land must have been quickly recognised and the movement of animals and their tracks given the clue to underlying ground currents or flows. In 2003 we set out by dowsing to follow an ancient track that had been in turn Celtic, Roman, English, Medieval and Modern. Some parts were still in use as a main road whilst some stretches had reverted to animal track and long unused footpath. Under the whole of the sixty-nine mile route the original signal was still strong.

Once we are convinced that the Druids were dowsers, it becomes easy to verify this by sampling a number of Bronze Age barrows, ridgeway tracks and other ancient roadways and cross-peninsular routes that were established before the Roman occupation. We were not surprised to find that they were underpinned by discernible flows. If the Celtic chapels of the Age of Saints were laid out within or upon such lines, then it should be relatively easy for a dowser to confirm this.

The very first dwellings and oratories from the first years of the Christian period were circular, but the form of a rectangle soon emerged from Ireland into Wales and the Western shores. With a nave and soon a chancel, orientation was born and the earth flowline became a feature of all subsequent buildings. Thus the origins of a flow within an important socio-religious site or building was taken up by the Celts and grew out of Ireland with the missionary movements of the fifth and sixth centuries. Although the Romans certainly used dowsing, it appears that Druid scholars, with their later Christian brothers, used it as a tool of their architectural planning.

BOOK REVIEW

THE GREAT PYRAMID OF GIZA - A MODERN VIEW ON ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE, by Willem Vittebeen. Frontier Publishing, Amsterdam, Netherlands (available via Gazelle Book Services, Lancaster). ISBN 978-19-39149-62-6. 386 pp, illus.

This is an updated and re-worked version of an earlier publication by the same author. It is original and thought-provoking, with a conclusion that might be a little too much in touch with today's thinking but is plausible nevertheless. The author politely disposes of some of the stranger theories dealing with the Great Pyramid, and brings into play a wide knowledge base, including acoustics and resonance, Egyptology, ancient religion, philosophy, Earth Mysteries (yes, leys are mentioned), Mathematics, recent History, Numerology and Alchemy, to make a convincing and cohesive argument. There is a focus on such figures as Tesla, the Egyptian "wisdom-keeper" Abd El Hakim Awyan, and most notably the Latvian-American Edward Leedskalnin, "who claimed to know the secrets of the builders of the Pyramids of Giza" and who built the enigmatic Coral Castle in Florida. The latter person is perhaps - an important "perhaps" - assigned too much importance, though. The book is structured according to the four earthly elements - Earth, Water, Air and Fire - with the fifth, Aether, at the end. This publication is beautifully and profusely illustrated, with just the occasional turn of phrase revealing that the author is not a native English speaker. Well worth looking out for.

Norman Darwen

Making a Ley Power Detector By Richard Elen

A question that has puzzled a number of prehistorians interested in megalithic alignments is: 'Why go to so much trouble?' The research of such workers as Thom, Michell, the Undercurrents Alternative Science Research Unit, and others, has tended to indicate that a great deal of mathematical and engineering expertise went into the construction of stone circles, the location of standing stones, and the manufacture of Stone-Age earthworks. Thom has shown¹ that stone circles were constructed with a high degree of precision to make possible the calculation of important dates in the solar and lunar calendars. They were laid out in a standard unit, the Megalithic Yard (2.72 ft); Pythagoras' Theorem was used a thousand years before it was put in writing by Euclid. The work involved was tremendous; for example it has been estimated that the construction of Silbury Hill would have taken over eighteen million man-hours. Stones in structures like Stonehenge, were frequently transported hundreds of miles to their final locations. Why, when local stone was

available? Why was it necessary to predict eclipses to such accuracy, using the Moon's 'wobble', which was not rediscovered until the sixteenth century? Why align great stones in near-straight lines across the countryside? Why take trouble in some cases to ensure that some sites *did not* align?

The system of megalithic structures is far too complex to be explained merely as a number of solar/lunar observatories. If communication was good enough to distribute flint tools over a distance of several hundred miles from the same 'factory', and to transport stones for Stonehenge from the Prescelly Mountains, why build so many observatories? My hypothesis is that megalithic man used a form of energy which flows between the sites for healing, communication, signalling and the revitalisation of both land and people. This energy can be felt by sensitive people, traced by dowzers and registered on scientific instruments. Eventually it may be possible to use 'Ley Energy' for its original purposes and even convert it into electricity.

What is ley energy?

Ley-Hunters and dowzers have often

reported 'tingles' or 'buzzing in the head' when approaching or touching certain stones, or standing on a ley line or 'power centre'. One such instance is recorded in Paul Screeton's interview in *Undercurrents* 11. Tom Graves, in the final section of his book, *Dowsing*³ records the results of several surveys of stone circles such as Rollright, in Oxfordshire. He describes 'energy bands' inside the circles, and energy lines both within and without the circles, sometimes connecting sites some distance apart. Graves also mentions the discovery by Bill Lewis and John Williams of 'nodes' or 'wavebands'. They are seven in number: counting from the bottom, the first three are related to Guy Underwood's geodetic patterns,⁴ the fourth relates to the stone's 'local communications', whilst the sixth handles 'long-distance communication'. The fifth waveband is strange, in that it can give the impression, if the hands are rested on this point on the stone, that the stone is 'rocking' back and forth. This is only subjective phenomenon but very apparent. The seventh waveband is capable of giving a severe 'electric' shock to an experienced dowser. The strength of these reactions appears to vary with the Moon. They are weakest on the sixth day after the new and full moon, when the polarity of the charge seems to reverse. Underwood notes that several of his patterns change at this time; this is also the time of the start of the month in the old Celtic calendar. This alteration would be an ideal point upon which to base a calendar, as it could be registered even when the moon was unobservable. That ancient man was sensitive to these effects is also suggested by the legends and names associated with the stones (e.g. the Tingle Stone and the Twizzle Stone in Gloucestershire).

This energy has also been recorded with instruments. Professor John Taylor

and Eduardo Balanowski recorded the results of investigations at a standing stone near Crickhowell, pointed out to them by Bill Lewis. Bill indicated the wavebands by dowsing and marked them with chalk. Taylor and Balanowski then measured the magnetic field of the stone at 10 cm intervals from the base. They found magnetic anomalies which corresponded to Lewis' marks. The instrument used was a sensitive gaussmeter, capable of reading changes of about 0.001 Gauss. However, it need not be so sensitive as Taylor and Balanowski recorded changes of up to 0.1 Gauss.

Jim Goddard, a Surrey leyhunter, suggests a hypothesis that can also be tested by the construction of suitable instrumentation. He has found that the piezo-electric effect (a potential difference appears across materials such as quartz when they are stressed) is magnified by ley energy so that the voltage produced is increased. He has been able to detect the change using simple instruments containing natural quartz. Instruments to measure this effect are described below, as Goddard's design is sensitive to subjective interference.

Some researchers have suggested that ley energy may be a manifestation of Reich's 'orgone Energy'. On this hypothesis, structures like Silbury Hill may operate as 'orgone accumulators' with their alternate layers of organic and inorganic material. Silbury could have stored orgone energy produced at by the stone circle at Avebury, which is nearby.

Detecting ley energy

John Taylor's research can be tested by using a suitable gaussmeter. I have got interesting but variable results with a simple magnetometer. If possible an accurate device, which can be set up to remove the normal field due to the earth and which has a separate probe, should be used.

Jim Goddard's piezo-electric effect can be demonstrated with the two instruments described in figures 1 and 2. Figure 1 is a design for a piezo-electric dowsing rod. It will respond to both 'objective' changes in the piezo-electric effect and to 'subjective' changes in the dowsing response.

Figure 2 shows a more sophisticated instrument which will only respond to objective effects. A piezo-electric transducer, driven by a 3 kHz sine or square wave oscillator, is coupled with a second transducer which converts the mechanical energy back to electricity. There are two probes: A is made of a crystal earpiece driver and a crystal record reproduction cartridge receiver; B of two cartridges, one as driver and one as receiver. In both probes coupling is mechanical. It is expected

that the use of two crystals will double the effect. The output of the oscillator should be about one or two volts. It should be possible to vary it.

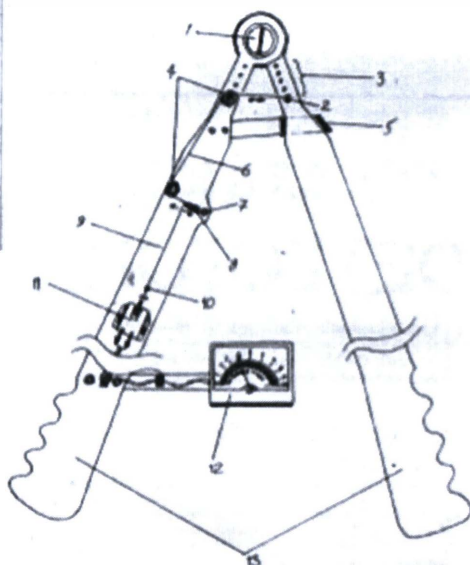
To increase the sensitivity of the device, the oscillator should have variable frequency so that it can be 'peaked' to read a maximum on the meter when it is being calibrated. This will ensure that the transducers are working at their maximum efficiency. Use a voltage comparator and a centre-zero meter with variable range and a high input impedance to compare the output from the oscillator and from the transducer. The device will need to be calibrated in a 'normal' environment to equalise the two voltages and get a zero reading on the meter.

This device is simple to use: having checked that the meter is at zero, move the probes towards the line or stone under study. If necessary ask a dowser or sensitive to choose a site where they subjectively feel there is energy.

If repeated trials yield no result we shall have to conclude that the 'Goddard effect' is purely subjective and no more than a variant of the normal dowsing response. It seems more likely, however, that it has an objective component as well. We can only try it and see.

Richard Elen

Ley Energy Detectors: Richard Elen. 1.



Instrument No. 1: Piezo-electric Resonance Rod and Mutual Energy Detector.
Parts: 1. Flange, 2. Cord, 3. Crystal Cartridge, 4. Spring Flange, 5. Spring Flange, 6. Spring Flange, 7. Spring Flange, 8. Spring Flange, 9. Spring Flange, 10. Spring Flange, 11. Spring Flange, 12. Spring Flange, 13. Spring Flange, 14. Spring Flange, 15. Spring Flange.

It is unlikely that this device would work as I seemed to find that the tingling received from the sandjar detector was a vibration not an electrical effect. This was deduced because if my hand was sweaty the effect was reduced, whereas if it was electrical it would be increased. (From *Undercurrents* magazine issue 18, October 1976.)

<https://issuu.com/undercurrents1972/docs>

FILMS ON YOUTUBE

<http://www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/spacevoice/videos/>

The Leys of Berkhamsted Castle, and London's Camelot. An earth mysteries field trip in 1995, to Berkhamsted Castle, Hertfordshire and surrounding area, and leys skirting its edge, one of which goes to Camlet Moat, Enfield, known as London's Camelot. **Mysterious Guildford**. A field trip in 1992 covering ghosts and earth mysteries in Guildford. **A Ley through Kingston**. An earth mysteries field trip in 1993 following a ley through Kingston, Surrey. **The Norfolk Network**. Earth Mysteries research in 1992 in Norfolk, indicating an interesting network of leys there, and including a crop circle which appeared there in that year. **Where the Martians Landed**. A visit to Horsell Common, where H. G. Wells set the landing of the Martians in War of the Worlds, leys there, and a UFO sighting at Newlands Corner. **Jimmy Goddard on Earth Mysteries**. Earth Mysteries research in Surrey in the 1980s. **Avalon and Ebony**. A holiday ley hunt in the two very similar areas of the Isle of Avalon in Glastonbury and the Isle of Ebony near Ten-Tenden in Kent. **Northamptonshire Creations**. An earth mysteries field trip with the Travel and Earth Mysteries Society in 2000. **The Medway Megaliths and the E-line**. A new film made in 2014, involving chambered tombs in Kent. **The Silchester Ley**. Following a ley found by Alfred Watkins to the Roman city site. **A Walk on St. Ann's Hill**. History, leys and energies at St. Ann's Hill, Chertsey, Surrey. **Tony Robinson's Messages**. A film made in 2015 on automatic writing messages received by Tony Robinson in a TV programme about Frederick Bligh Bond. **The First Ley**. A field trip on the first ley found by Alfred Watkins in Herefordshire. **St. Catherine's Hill Field Trip**. A field trip to St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester in the early 1990s. **Whirls of Energy**. A theme of whirls or vortices of subtle energy, detectable by dowsing—hillforts, stone circles, turf labyrinths and crop circles. **Surrey Earth Mysteries**. A video made in 1990 for the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group. We see an exhibit on leys at Weybridge Museum and a ley from Chertsey to Worplesdon via Horsell Common. **Sacred Springs of Surrey**. A field trip with TEMS in 1995 in which we visited several holy wells and springs in Surrey. **Clump Alignments round Addlestone**. A video made in the late 1980s examining a pattern of leys around Addlestone in Surrey, with many Scots pine clumps. **The Buckingham Palace Ley Line**. The ley along the Mall through Buckingham Palace, and its course through several sites with royal connections across Surrey, and a church possibly on an unrecognised prehistoric site. On the spot research at a TEMS field trip in 2001. **Runnymede and Ankerwycke**. A ley centre near Runnymede, site of the sealing of Magna Carta, with leys to Windsor Castle Round Table site, Wraybury Church (another possible unrecognised prehistoric site) Egham Causeway and Ankerwycke Priory (also possible Magna Carta associations). **Ley Hunting in Oxfordshire**. A ley centre in south Oxford which is the meeting point of a ley through Oxford found by Alfred Watkins, one by Laurence Main with sites associated with Winston Churchill, and one from the Rollright Stones. Visits to Waylands Smithy, Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, Dragon Hill and the Rollright Stones with Caroline Hoare and Gary Biltcliffe, and a talk by Bart O'Farrell at Waylands Smithy. **Voices from Space**. This is the story of the mysterious tape recordings of Philip Rodgers, of Grindleford, Derbyshire, who in the 1950s seemed to receive electronic voice phenomena, from extraterrestrials rather than disembodied spirits. **A Walk on Stanton Moor**. Dowsing Nine Ladies stone circle. **The Pitch Hill Project**. Investigating the E-line. **A Visit to Kingley Vale Wildlife**, archaeology and leys. **Ley Hunting in Warwickshire and Shakespeare Mysteries**. Leys, energy currents and Shakespeare mysteries around Stratford-upon-Avon. **The Hidden Unity**. How the subconscious siting of leys shows a unity of world faiths.

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THE HIDDEN UNITY and BEGINNINGS

The Hidden Unity looks at the strange phenomenon of subconscious siting of ley points, and notes that places of worship, of all religions and all ages, tend to predominate on leys. The environmental and philosophical implications of this are discussed, and the apparent necessity of worship but irrelevance of doctrine. Two ley centres are given as examples, and investigated in depth - the Shah Jehan Mosque in Woking and the Guru Nanak Sikh Temple, Scunthorpe. There is an appendix by Eileen Grimshaw on the significance of the Pagan religion to this study. Illustrated with photographs, maps and line drawings. **£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.**

Beginnings is about a series of potentially useful discoveries, mainly made by Jimmy Goddard over a period of about twenty years, but having some overlap with discoveries made by others. For various reasons, the investigations are all in their early stages, and some have not been continued. They include earth energy detection, natural antigravity, subconscious siting, ley width, and the solar transition effect. There is also a chapter on cognitive dissonance - a psychological factor which seems to have been at the root of all bigotry - scientific, religious and other - down the ages. The booklet is concluded with an account of the discovery of leys by Alfred Watkins. **£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.**

EARTH PEOPLE, SPACE PEOPLE

In 1961, Tony Wedd produced a manuscript *Earth Men, Space Men*, detailing many claims of extraterrestrial contact. It was never published, and I had thought it was lost, though it has recently been located - Tony had given it to Timothy Good. To try to make up for the loss in a much more modest size, this booklet was prepared. As well as giving details of some of the more prominent contact claims, there are articles on the history of the STAR Fellowship and some of its personalities, evidence for life in the Solar System and investigation into extraterrestrial language.

£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.

THE LEGACY OF TONY WEDD

This CD-ROM is an electronic form of the travelling exhibition Tony planned, using his voice, writing, photographs and drawings to illustrate his research and findings in the fields of flying saucers, landscape energies and lost technology.

This disc will no longer work on current Microsoft operating systems. Anyone with Windows XP or earlier can have a copy free—please enclose return postage in stamps.

TOUCHSTONE is the newsletter of the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group. £4 for four quarterly issues from J. Goddard, 1, St. Paul's Terrace, Easton, Wells, Somerset, BA5 1DX. Please make cheques payable merto J. Goddard. IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE AN "X" WILL FOLLOW THIS SENTENCE: